cases they are prostrate. The species found are paper birch (*Betula papyrifera alaskana*), peat bog birch, late alder (*Alnus sinuata*), and net-veined willow (*Salix reticulata*).

Toxicity of the substratum is evidently a large factor in the stunting of trees in sphagnum, although several other factors are partly responsible.—GEORGE B. RIGG, *University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.*

PROTHALLIA OF LYCOPODIUM IN AMERICA

Recently I described in this journal (**63**: 66–76. 1917) the prothallia of 5 species of *Lycopodium* found near Marquette, Michigan. In that article (p. 71) I mentioned the difficulty in distinguishing between the prothallia of *L. complanatum* and those of *L. obscurum*, and a footnote was inserted to attempt to clear up a doubtful situation. In the paper, fig. 13 is named *L. obscurum*, but in the light of what follows it is evidently *L. complanatum*.

On May 27, 1917, I found several prothallia which suggested that I had not correctly identified those of *L. obscurum*. Upon following up this suggestion, on August 29 I found a small patch of sporelings of this species, and secured some 30 gametophytes with and without sporelings. They are of the *L. annotinum* type and not of the *L. complanatum* type, as stated in my paper. The excuse for the error is that hitherto the prothallia of *L. obscurum* were unknown; those of *L. complanatum* do not all grow in the same position, nor are they alike in size and color; and finally, the young sporelings of the two species are very similar.

An illustrated account of the sporeling and gametophyte of *L. obscurum* will be given in a later paper.—EARLE AUGUSTUS SPESSARD, *Marquette, Mich.*